FEBRUARY 25, 1773. THE NUMBER 1126.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

LANEVILLE, *February* 8, 1773.

THE Sheriffs who have been so long in Arrear to his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents are once more called upon, in this publick Manner, to settle their Accounts with the Auditor, and pay their respective Balances into the Receiver's Office by the 25th of April *next. My Instructions on this Head are positive and peremptory, and I shall be obliged, in Consequence of them, strictly to enforce the Law against every Sheriff who fails in his Duty, and neglects to make due Payment.*

(6) RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

Essay on the Utility of VINE PLANTING *in* Virginia.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem,
Circa mite solum Tiburis et moenia Catili.
Siccis omnia nam dura Deus proposuit. Hor.

THE Measure adopted by Government in the Year 1769 is, at least in Theory, of as interesting a Nature as any which hath heretofore fallen under Contemplation, I mean that of a PUBLICK VINEYARD, if that Measure is, as I apprehend, the Ground Work of still greater Efforts; otherwise the one in Question appears but feeble for so flourishing a Community, considering what must have been the Views of its Promoters.

Before it is possible to form an accurate Judgment upon any Enterprise whatever, it is necessary to weigh its more immediate and more remote Consequences. An Advance of Money is always odious to the People, and they are very likely to blame their Representatives for such Advance unless they be convinced of its Utility. The first Consequence of the above Measure is a publick Expense, and, if it be properly prosecuted, a continued Expense for several Years; yet I see nothing in the Gazettes to convince a Multitude of Persons (who, living sequestered on their Plantations, have not other Opportunities of Information) that their own Good alone is proposed. To such, therefore, this Piece is directed; to such I would explain its probable Tendency, and give my Ideas of the likeliest Plan to secure the most happy Effects therefrom. However, as we are not likely to live long enough to see Wine any considerable Branch of our Exports, I shall consider it in a more limited View, as only sufficient for our own Consumption. The Idea of the Advantages which would then accrue needs only to be raised up to an Export, and that is sufficient for the present Purpose, and for the Persons for whom my Diligence is designed. The better informed will receive no new Information; I request they will rectify my Errours. Provided a publick Benefit arise, whoever is the Instrument shall always have my Applause and Gratitude. I intend well. The Reader may rest assured I shall esteem it as a Favour to be prevented either from propagating mischievous Opinions or promoting injudicious Measures. At the same Time I solicit his Countenance in Support of whatever he may approve, not as a Favour to myself, but as a Duty to his Country.

We behold at this Time a most severe Contribution annually paid for Wine and Spirits to Madeira and the Islands of the West Indies, to the Amount we will say (to be greatly within Bounds) of one Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Almost the whole Wines, and the best of the Spirits, are only to be found in opulent Families. The Remainder, miserably bad, and of the most pernicious Quality, falls to the Lot of the inferiour People.

Let the Reader dwell a Moment on the Sum disbursed for those Articles; let him reflect what a Proportion of the Colony's annual Industry is required to furnish that Sum, whether it be not of Consequence to supply ourselves with wholesome generous Liquor at a tenth Part of the Expense, and what important Matters might be effected by the ninety Thousand Pounds saved.

If our Measures are taken with Prudence, the Wine we make will be a clear Addition to the Country's Produce, and in no Respect lessen the Exportation of Grain. Grain will not bear the Expense of distant Land Carriage. Lands convenient to Navigation need not be planted with Vineyards; remote Lands may, and the Liquors will bear the Expense of Transportation any Where.

It will be granted that, *cæteris paribus*, the Opulent are Proprietors of rich Land, and the Indigent those whose Lands are otherwise. As very rich Lands (unless perhaps Culture greatly enlarges the Quantity of Fluids in the Grape, which is as yet uncertain) as very rich Lands, I say, produce a Grape too pulpy, the Must they make ferments to Excess, whence a thin acid Liquor. The fertile low Grounds will not, therefore, be employed in that Manner; nor will, as I conceive, the Government bestow Attention on them, or even on the rich high Grounds, unless remote from a Landing. Our Business is to better our Condition. Now we shall not better our Condition by applying our fine Grain and Tobacco Lands, which so amply reward the Cultivator, to any other than the present Purpose; nor will the Proprietors of such Lands be easily prevailed upon to change their Object. It follows, then, that our poorer Lands, our remote high Lands and Mountains, are the proper Objects of Government's Attention; which is the same Thing, in other Words, as to say, that the Scheme is calculated in a singular Manner for the Benefit of the poorer People: The Value of their Plantations will rise almost to that of the richest; large Tracts, at present desolate, will be filled with happy Families, now obliged to seek their Fortunes beyond the Mountains, to the present Loss and future Danger of the Colony; a small Tract will suffice a large Family; every Person in it will be usefully employed in the easiest and most agreeable of all Kinds of Culture; Provision for several Children will be rendered easier than it now is for a single one; in Process of Time Slaves may be prohibited from working in Vineyards; the Business will become honourable; the Poor be secured in a plentiful Subsistence; our Numbers, our Riches, our commercial Importance, and general Happiness, increased beyond Conception. I will add, that we shall become a more hardy and manly Race of People, when our Constitutions are no longer jaundiced, nor our Juices vitiated by abominable West India Distillations, rendered still more detestable by our own fraudulent Mixtures. If the Reader smile at the Observation, let however its Importance be considered. Such are the Advantages, the Foundation of which was laid by the Establishment of a publick Vineyard.

When the Proposition was agitated in the House of Burgesses, several Members were tender of their People, and averse from running them to any Sort of Expense. There are whose Knowledge is inferiour to their Goodness of Heart, but whose Understandings, naturally good, are open to Conviction, and very ready to retract an Errour of which they become sensible. Though their Objections did not stifle, yet it is clear that it contracted, the Measure. The Government voted four Hundred and fifty Pounds to effect a Purpose to which it was wholly inadequate; which, if effected and expanded, would double the Colony's present Value. That Inconsistency in the Vote will surprise Nobody acquainted with large Assemblies. A succeeding Assembly made a farther Allowance, and showed a good Disposition; but that Advance only supports the former circumscribed Plan. *Estave*'s Abilities are still confined to a single Vineyard, when, with proper Assistants, he might superintend four or five; yet this Effort is put upon the Footing of an Experiment, and is probably intended, by many, to determine finally, as to them, the Practicability of rendering this a Wine Country. When an Experiment fails, the Intention is usually dropped; there is a Plea for ever against a farther Prosecution. It may be ill made, it may fail by Accidents, which may not happen in another * Place, and yet afterwards the Country be pronounced improper for a Repetition thereof. Let us consider then the real Nature of this Experiment. Is it whether Vines will grow in Virginia? Is it whether Wine is made of Grapes? The Experiment, to analyse it properly, is, first, whether *André Estave* can raise a Vineyard a Mile below Williamsburg which shall furnish a sufficient Quantity of Grapes. Secondly, whether he can produce therefrom a Wine wholesome and potable. We may be disappointed in both those Objects, without any reasonable Presumption against the Country or Climate.

That good Wine can be made here, as well as in other Countries (between which there is no sensible Difference) may be considered as unquestionable. Why then should we be discouraged though *André Estave* fail of what, it is said, he has so promising a Prospect of performing? Let us persevere, by unremitted Trials, to bring the present Undertaking to Perfection. Let us, with the utmost Expedition, provide Vineyards in various remote Counties, and in Places where it would be lost Labour to cultivate Tobacco. Let Orphan and spurious Children be bound to the Managers, and let us procure foreign *Viners*, and Vines from the same Countries whence we draw our Viners; and not depend singly upon our own Vines, of which, though I approve of farther Experiments, I have, from two Experiments, but an ill Opinion. If they be proper for making the finest Wines, it is surely fortunate; but how little is that to be expected when no Experience of their Fitness led to a Preference of them to any other? Let us, without neglecting our own, imitate those who have profited by foreign Advantages. The Wine of the Cape is made from Vines brought originally from Champagne, Canary from Vines of the Rhine, Madeira from those of Candia. We may try the different Sorts of Vines among us, of which we have imported great Variety. In a Country like this, it is honourable for Government to have always one or more great publick Objects. What Country was ever more capable of Improvement? What Object more interesting than to turn to Account such a Quantity of Acres as, at present, so far from being cultivated, remain unpatented and unentered? The Cultivation of the Vine should be the Aim of our most serious Counsels and active Industry. Will it cause an Expense? I am willing to pay my Proportion, sure to be rewarded a Thousand Fold in the Good that will befal either myself, my Children, my Fellow Citizens, or all together. If you are of a different Opinion, consider yourself as liable to be mistaken. You may be right, perhaps; but if you prevent a Measure actually prudent and beneficial, and in the Degree suggested, consider whether the Birth of any Mortal was more pernicious to his Country than yours to your Country. It is frequently the Lot of useful Propositions to be received with Derision; it requires some Capacity to comprehend all their Advantages; but where is the Ideot who cannot sneer? Had the Persons who derided a Proposition made to the Assembly by the late Honourable William Beverley, Esquire, for the Education of certain Viners and Oil Pressers, had they, I say, never existed, the Country might at this Day not have an Effort to make towards introducing, nay perhaps not towards perfecting, the former Business. As the Project was then neglected, it behoves us to postpone it no longer. Let the Remoteness of the Advantages make no Impression; it is an unpatriotick Consideration. We are in no Danger of wearing out Time; with Time, they are infallible. The King would remit his Quitrents, the Country its Taxes, I doubt not, for the Encouragement of Particulars, for a Time limited; yet the Publick should rely on no private Endeavours. Particulars can scarcely lose their Labour for several Years, unless with a reasonable Certainty of afterwards having their Vintage treated with Judgment, so as to reward their Sedulity and Patience. The Government, if ever zealous to render this a Vine Country, must be at the Expense of providing or training *Viners*, and then we shall have Plenty of Vineyards. Raisins are as easily made as any Thing of their Utility, and they would soon become common. (See Dictonary of Arts and Sciences, published by Owen). The Greek Wines of the Archipelago are esteemed delicious. The Russian Fleet has filled several of those Islands with Tumult and Distraction. The Russians are favoured by the Greek Inhabitants, and are in Alliance with the King. An Agent sent from hence might obtain Letters from the Ministry, and from the Russian Ambassadour at London to the Russian Admiral up the Mediterranean, and by his Means easily procure Vines and Viners from Naxos, Lesbos, Chios, Tenedos. If that Attempt be thought too arduous and expensive (as a Ship must be hired on Purpose, and the Plague is in the Neighbourhood) still greater Facilities might be had in Tuscany, by Means of the British Resident at Florence. Vines cultivated on the Appenine, it is morally certain, would succeed in our back Country. There is no sensible Difference between the Air of Tuscany and Vir-

* Insects may destroy Vines in one Part of the Country which are scarce known in another. I saw at Old Plantation, in Northampton, some flourishing Vines almost stripped of Foliage by Lady Bugs. Before that Time I had never seen above three or four of those Insects in a Season, and never, as I remember, two together. There is an Infinity of Insects in the lower more than the upper Parts of the Country, consequently the Vines are there more liable to disagreeable Accidents from them.

ginia. The great Number of Engliſh Gentlemen who reſide at Florence, and ſpend much Money there, would give great Weight to an Application for Leave to engage Viners; and the more, as the Loſs of the Viners would be the ſole Inconvenience Tuſcany would ſuſtain, no Wines coming thence to America. Thoſe Viners ſhould by no Means be mere Adventurers, they ſhould be worthy Country People, qualified each for the Superintendence of four Vineyards. Their Wages would undoubtedly be high, as the Service referred to them would be important. Four Times the Number of Labourers might alſo be engaged, acquainted with Pruning and other Branches of Culture; to be employed at the Recommendation of the former, as proper to carry on the Buſineſs in their Abſence, and follow Directions. Their Wages need not exceed ten Pounds Sterling. I ſhould alſo greatly recommend a few Viners from Champagne, though I believe the Italian and Greek Wines more pleaſant, and more agreeable to our Conſtitutions; but I ſhould never approve of introducing thoſe Wines which are exported from Bourdeaux, or any like them. Why, when endeavouring to introduce Wine into the Country, ſhould we depend upon mere Accident for the Kind? Or why introduce thoſe Guienne and Gaſcon Wines ſo univerſally decried by the French themſelves, as to obtain no better Appellation from them than that *d'un Breuvage deteſtable*, namely, deteſtable Drink? Here I reſt the Matter at preſent. Having heard that Members of the Aſſembly deſired to know the Sentiments of the People upon the above Subject, I give my Sentiments as one of the Number; at the ſame Time I endeavour to fulfil the End of my Writing, that of informing my retired Countrymen. I recommend to all Freeholders to explain their Sentiments upon publick Vineyards to their Repreſentatives, that they may be free to act in the Matter, without having their virtuous Conduct arraigned in their Counties by a Set of officious Fellows, who, conſcious of their Inability to do the leaſt Service, take a malignant Pride in exciting Suſpicions againſt and throwing Obſtacles in the Way of thoſe who can be ſerviceable.

R. BOLLING, Junior.

P. S. Among the incidental Advantages that may be derived from what is above recommended, the Reader may give a Glance to the following:

1. *To Great Britain.* An eaſier Purchaſe of Madeira Wine, by the Diminution of the Demand from America.

2. A greater Demand from America of Britiſh Manufactures, as we ſhould have wherewith to purchaſe in greater Plenty.

3. *To this Country.* The Introduction of Glaſs Houſes. [The Counties of Northampton, Accomack, and Princeſs Anne, might ſupply Kelp in Abundance.]

4. An eaſier Communication, north and ſouth, between the different Parts of the Colony, with all the Advantages of internal Commerce. A ready Sale of Goods, &c. which will in Time be neglected by the Viners.

5. Greater Value to remote indifferent and mountainous Lands, and to Timber proper for Staves. Eaſier Subſtenance on ſmall Plantations, and conſequently a great Increaſe of their Number: Detention of the Poor from migrating to the *Weſtern Waters*. (Advantages chiefly mentioned before, but which can never be too well conſidered, or too often repeated) whence, in Time, Towns replete with Tradeſmen, Manufacturers, Artiſts, Men of Science, &c. &c. whence, in fine, a great and flouriſhing People of ineſtimable Value to the Mother Country, and therefore the ſureſt of her Protection.

Of AVARICE.

AVARICE, *or the inordinate Deſire of what we do not want, or of more than we poſſeſs*, is, in its Effects, the moſt comprehenſive and moſt confined of all the Paſſions and Vices, and of the moſt *general* ill Tendency; there is nothing which ſo much diſturbs the *Peace* and *Proſperity of Mankind*. If every Man would be but content with his *own*, every Man might quietly enjoy *his own*: But whenever *Avarice* bids us *take*, we will ſtill be finding Reaſon to follow its Advice; and, indeed, conſidering the Corruption of Mankind, and how much we are prompted by evil Inclinations and Examples, the Wonder is not great, if, when we are our own *Judges*, we generally give *Sentence* in Favour of ourſelves.

When we look upon a Thing which is none of *ours*, with a *deſiring Eye*, we do not trouble ourſelves to remember that the *preſent Owner* may have as much Occaſion for it as we have: *We* only conſider what we want to make us happy or eaſy, and for the Comfort of the Perſon whom we plunder we are graciouſly pleaſed to imagine that *his* Heart is not ſo violently ſet upon what we *covet* from *him* as *ours* are; and ſo we very *civilly*, and in the Depth of *our Philoſophy*, take it for granted that becauſe *we* have violent Appetites therefore *he* has none at all, but can, without loſing his Temper, ſurrender a Thing which we muſt part with our *Mercy* and Honeſty to come at. The Removal of our own Uneaſineſs, though ever ſo unreaſonable, is of more Importance to us than even the Misery of *another*; and all we mind is what we want, and not what *another* loſes. All the Paſſions are *ungenerous* and *ſelfiſh*, but *Avarice* more particularly centres *at home*.

What Paſſion or Appetite is there which is not an Underling and a Tool to *Avarice*? Ambition is an *Avarice* of Power, and Hunger is an *Avarice* of Food; Pride is an *Avarice* of Reſpect, and Cruelty of Revenge; and Love is an *Avarice* of poſſeſſing what is beautiful, or what appears ſo.

It is the Quality and *Curſe of this Paſſion* that it can never be *ſatiated*; it ſtill wants to be poſſeſſing, and yet can never enjoy what it already does poſſeſs. The Fruition of what itſelf brings would be its Deſtruction; for its Buſineſs and Drift being to *have much*, the *making Uſe* of any Part would be to *break the Stock*, and that would conſequently be to *have leſs*, and is therefore oppoſite to *its Nature* and Ends.

It is not neceſſary to the Gratification of this Paſſion, which indeed can never be gratified, that the covetous Perſon *ſucceeds*, and *fills* his *Bags* as faſt as he can cram them; for it is not enough that he *has* received a great Deal, but he muſt be ſtill receiving, nor then is it poſſible he ſhould be ſatisfied, becauſe he can never *receive* ſo much as he would *receive*. What he has already is as nothing; for he cannot touch it, nor can he tell why he deſires it.

The *ordinary and lawful Uſe of Wealth* and *Riches* is to ſupply the Neceſſities of Life in *ourſelves* and *others*, and their *only Advantage* lies in the *Application*. There may be, and often is, an *ill Uſe* made of them: They often corrupt the Mind, propagate Vice, and help to carry on very wicked Ends and Purpoſes; and yet even then their Circulation is of great Benefit, and many are the better for them, and *Good* comes, as it were, out of *Evil*. But the Man of *Avarice*, by hoarding them up, prevents their doing Service to others, without being the better for them himſelf; and *all the Uſe* he makes of them is, *not to uſe them*.

No Mortal is ſo miſerable, from his own *inborn* Spirit, as a *covetous Man*. A cholerick Fellow does not always boil with Wrath, but is ſometimes pleaſed and at Reſt. Food allays Hunger, and Laſciviouſneſs meets with a Cure, or at leaſt an Allay, in Enjoyment. Some Blood, and a Life or two, put an End to Revenge. A few Cringes, and *humble Faces*, ſatisfy the *proud Perſon*; and a *white Staff*, or a *Crown*, would probably pacify the *ambitious Lunatick*, if he were ſure to keep theſe his Darling *Enſigns of Power*. And, to name no more, an oily *admiring Dedication* or two can give *good Humour* to a *four-Grandſire* fond of Praiſe, and make a *fooliſh Lord* look wonderful *ſerene*. But *Covetouſneſs alone* is a dry ſtupid Paſſion, which never abates; it cannot cool, for it is always cool. Were there any Thing of Violence in it, or Heat of Blood, there might be ſome Hopes of curing it, or at leaſt of bringing it to Intermiſſion; but having nothing volatile or warm in it, it is only a dull induſtrious Paſſion, a Drudge of a Vice, without a Bit of Fire in it, and conſequently deſtitute of all Delight. The Heat of a Paſſion implies a Pleaſure in the Gratification of it; but this *is* a lifeleſs icy Appetite, incapable of being tickled or allayed.

Avarice is the natural Vice of old Age, which ſhows that its Strength lies in the Decay of Life. Old Age, enjoying no longer the Reputation which attends the being agreeable and young, would borrow a Reputation from Money, which is an Idol ſo univerſally worſhipped; as Ladies betake themſelves to *Devotion*, to recover that Admiration which was once paid to their *Faces*, and grow godly to gain Hearts.

When Youth and Beauty are no more, the Power and Dependence which once waited on them are preſerved or retrieved by the *Credit* or *Luſtre of Wealth*. Thus Policy ſupplies the Place of Strength, and Art is the Subſtitute and Prop of failing Nature.

As *Covetouſneſs* is an *old Man's Vice*, it muſt bring a *double Diſcredit* upon a young Fellow who is tainted with it; as it is a ſordid and unamiable Quality, and as it implies an Abſence of *Heat* and *Spirits*, neither of which is any Recommendation to the Favour of the *Fair*. For Confirmation of this, we may obſerve that a young Spark of the greateſt Fire is very often the greateſt Prodigal.

There are many of the *Avaritious* who conceal their Wealth from all the World, and ſo have neither the Comfort nor the Credit of it. What out of the Way Satisfaction theſe rich poor Creatures can have in their Pelf I cannot gueſs, unleſs perhaps it gives them a Figure in their own Eyes, and they heap up Gold to make themſelves in Love with themſelves.

But nothing is ſo ſurpriſing, and ſo out of Nature, as the Anxiety and Care which ſome Men take how their Money will be laid out when they are in their Graves. Old *Bibliopolus* is worth fifty Thouſand Pounds; he ſtarved himſelf to get it, and ſtill ſtarves himſelf to keep it. He is paſt eighty, and muſt ſoon abandon his Life, which is his Pelf; but it rends the Heart of *Bibliopolus* that his *Heir* may poſſibly *keep a Coach, and fill his Belly*.

BOSTON, *January* 21.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, duly warned and aſſembled in Faneuil Hall, according to Law, on Friday the 20th of November, 1772, then and there to receive and act upon the Report of a Committee, appointed at a former Meeting on the 2d of the ſame Month, and ſuch other Things as might properly come under the Conſideration of the Town,

The Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſquire, being unanimouſly choſen Moderator, the Chairman of ſaid Committee acquainted him that he was ready to make Report, and read the ſame as follows:*

THE Committee appointed by the Town, the 2d Inſtant, "to ſtate the Rights of the Coloniſts, and of this Province in particular, as Men, as Chriſtians, and as Subjects; to communicate and publiſh the ſame to the ſeveral Towns in this Province, and to the World, as the Senſe of this Town, with the Infringements and Violation thereof that have been, or from Time to Time may be, made; alſo requeſting of each Town a free Communication of their Sentiments on this Subject; beg Leave to report,

Firſt. A State of the Rights of the Coloniſts, and of this Province in particular.

Secondly. A Liſt of the Infringements and Violations of thoſe Rights.

Thirdly. A Letter of Correſpondence with the other Towns.

I. *Natural Rights of the Coloniſts as Men.*

Among the natural Rights of the Coloniſts are theſe: Firſt, a Right to *Life*; ſecondly, to *Liberty*; thirdly, to *Property*; together with the Right to ſupport and defend them in the beſt Manner they can. Theſe are evident Branches of, rather than Deductions from, the Duty of Self Preſervation, commonly called the firſt Law of Nature.

All Men have a Right to remain in a State of Nature as long as they pleaſe; and in Caſe of intolerable Oppreſſion, civil or religious, to leave the Society they belong to, and enter into another.

When Men enter into Society, it is by voluntary Conſent; and they have a Right to demand and inſiſt upon the Performance of ſuch Conditions and previous Limitations as form an equitable *original Compact*.

Every natural Right, not expreſsly given up, or from the Nature of a ſocial Compact neceſſarily ceded, remains.

All poſitive and civil Laws ſhould conform, as far as poſſible, to the Law of natural Reaſon and Equity.

As neither Reaſon requires, nor Religion permits, the contrary, every Man living in or out of a State of civil Society has a Right peaceably and quietly to worſhip GOD according to the Dictates of his Conſcience.

"*Juſt and true Liberty, equal and impartial Liberty*," in Matters ſpiritual and temporal, is a Thing that all Men are clearly entitled to, by the eternal and immutable Laws of GOD and Nature, as well as by the Law of Nations, and all well grounded municipal Laws, which muſt have their Foundation in the former.

In Regard to Religion, mutual Toleration in the different Profeſſions thereof is what all good and candid Minds, in all Ages, have ever practiſed, and both by Precept and Example inculcated on Mankind: And it is now generally agreed, among Chriſtians, that this Spirit of Toleration, in the fulleſt Extent, conſiſtent with the Being of civil Society, "is the chief characteriſtical Mark of the true Church;" inſomuch that *Mr. Locke* has aſſerted, and proved beyond the Poſſibility of Contradiction, on any ſolid Ground, that ſuch Toleration ought to be extended to all whoſe Doctrines are not ſubverſive of Society. The only Sects which he thinks ought to be, and which by all wiſe Laws are, excluded from ſuch Toleration, are thoſe who teach Doctrines ſubverſive of the civil Government under which they live. The Roman Catholicks, or Papiſts, are excluded, by Reaſon of ſuch Doctrines as theſe: "That Princes excommunicated may be depoſed, and thoſe they call *Heretics* may be deſtroyed without Mercy; beſides their recognizing the Pope in ſo abſolute a Manner, in Subverſion of Government, by introducing, as far as poſſible, into the States under whoſe Protection they enjoy Life, Liberty, and Property, that Soleciſm in Politicks, *Imperium in Imperio*, leading directly to the worſt Anarchy and Confuſion, civil Diſcord, War and Bloodſhed.

The natural Liberty of Man, by entering into Society, is abridged or reſtrained ſo far only as is neceſſary for the great End of Society, the beſt Good of the Whole.

In the State of Nature, every Man is, under GOD, Judge, and ſole Judge, of his own Rights, and of the Injuries done him. By entering into Society, he agrees to an *Arbiter*, or indifferent Judge between him and his Neighbours; but he no more renounces his original Right than by taking a Cauſe out of the ordinary Courſe of Law, and leaving the Deciſion to Referees, or indifferent Arbitrators. In the laſt Caſe, he muſt pay the Referees for Time and Trouble. He ſhould alſo be willing to pay his Quota for the Support of Government, the Law, and the Conſtitution; the End of which is to furniſh indifferent and impartial Judges in all Caſes that may happen, whether civil, eccleſiaſtical, marine, or military.

"The *natural* Liberty of Man is to be free from any ſuperiour Power on Earth, and not to be under the Will or legiſlative Authority of Man, but only to have the Law of Nature for his Rule."

In the State of Nature, Men may, as the *Patriarchs* did, employ hired Servants for the Defence of their Lives, Liberties, and Property; and they ſhould pay them reaſonable Wages. *Government* was inſtituted for the Purpoſes of common Defence; and thoſe who hold the Reins of Government have an equitable natural Right to an honourable Support, from the ſame Principle "that the Labourer is worthy of his Hire." But then the ſame Community which they ſerve ought to be the Aſſeſſors of their Pay: Governours have no Right to ſeek and take what they pleaſe. By this, inſtead of being content with the Station aſſigned them, that of honourable Servants of the Society, they would ſoon become abſolute *Maſters*, *Deſpots*, and *Tyrants*. Hence, as a private Man has a Right to ſay what Wages he will give in his private Affairs, ſo has a Community to determine what *they* will give and grant of their Subſtance for the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs; and in both Caſes, more are ready generally to offer their Service, at the propoſed and ſtipulated Price, than are able and willing to perform their Duty.

In ſhort, it is the greateſt Abſurdity to ſuppoſe it in the Power of one, or any Number of Men, at the entering into Society, to renounce their eſſential natural Rights, or the Means of preſerving thoſe Rights, when the grand End of civil Government, from the very Nature of its Inſtitution, is for the Support, Protection, and Defence, of thoſe very Rights; the principal of which, as is before obſerved, are *Life*, *Liberty*, and *Property*. If Men, through Fear, Fraud, or Miſtake, ſhould *in Terms* renounce or give up any eſſential natural Right, the eternal law of Reaſon, and the grand End of Society, would abſolutely vacate ſuch Renunciation: The Right to Freedom being *the Gift of* GOD ALMIGHTY, it is not in the Power of Man to alienate this Gift, and voluntarily become a Slave.

II. *The Rights of the Coloniſts as* Chriſtians.

Theſe may be beſt underſtood by reading, and carefully ſtudying, the Inſtitutes of the great Lawgiver and Head of the Chriſtian Church; which are to be found, clearly written, and promulgated, in the *New Teſtament*.

By the Act of the Britiſh Parliament, commonly called the Toleration Act, every Subject in England, except Papiſts, &c. was reſtored to, and re-eſtabliſhed in, his natural Right to worſhip GOD according to the Dictates of his own Conſcience; and by the Charter of this Province, it is granted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed (that is, declared as an original Right) that there ſhall be Liberty of Conſcience allowed in the Worſhip of GOD to all Chriſtians, except Papiſts, inhabiting, or which ſhall inhabit or be reſident, within ſaid Province or Territory. Magna Charta itſelf is in Subſtance but a conſtrained Declaration, or Proclamation and Promulgation, in the Name of King, Lords, and Commons, of the Senſe the latter had of their original inherent indefeaſible natural Rights, as alſo thoſe of free Citizens equally perdurable with the other. That great Author, that great Juriſt, and even that Court Writer, Mr. Juſtice *Blackſtone*, holds that this Recognition was juſtly obtained of King John Sword in Hand; and, peradventure, it muſt be one Day Sword in Hand again reſcued and preſerved from total Deſtruction and Oblivion.

III. *The Rights of the Coloniſts as* Subjects.

A Commonwealth, or State, is a Body politick or civil Society of Men, united together to promote their mutual Safety and Proſperity, by Means of their Union.

The *abſolute Rights* of Engliſhmen, and all Freemen in or out of civil Society, are principally *perſonal Security*, *perſonal Liberty*, and *private Property*.

All Perſons born in the Britiſh American Colonies are, by the Laws of GOD and Nature, and by the common Law of England, *entitled to all Charters from the Crown*, well entitled, and, by Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, are declared to be entitled, to all the natural, eſſential, inherent, and inſeparable Rights, liberties, and Privileges, of Subjects born in Great Britain, or within the Realm. Among thoſe Rights are the following; which no Man, or Body of Men, conſiſtently with their own Rights as Men and Citizens, or Members of Society, can for themſelves give up, or take away from others.

Firſt. "The firſt fundamental poſitive Law of all Commonwealths, or States, is the eſtabliſhing the legiſlative Power. As the firſt fundamental *natural* Law alſo, which is to govern even the legiſlative Power itſelf, is the Preſervation of the Society."

Secondly. The legiſlative has no Right to abſolute arbitrary Power over the Lives and Fortunes of the People; nor can Mortals aſſume a Prerogative not only too high for Men but for Angels, and therefore reſerved for the Exerciſe of the *Deity* alone.

"The legiſlative cannot juſtly *aſſume* to itſelf a Power to rule by extempore arbitrary Decrees; but it is bound to ſee that Juſtice is diſpenſed, and that the Rights of the Subjects be decided by promulgated ſtanding and known Laws, and authoriſed *independent Judges*;" that is, independent, as far as poſſible, of Prince and People. "*There ſhould be one Rule of Juſtice for Rich and Poor; for the Favourite at Court, and the Countryman at the Plough.*"

Thirdly. "The ſupreme Power cannot juſtly take from any Man any Part of his Property without his Conſent, in Perſon or by his Repreſentative."

Theſe are ſome of the firſt Principles of natural Law and Juſtice, and the great Barriers of all free States, and of the Britiſh Conſtitution in particular. It is utterly irreconcilable to theſe Principles, and to many other fundamental Maxims of the common Law, common Senſe and Reaſon, that a Britiſh Houſe of Commons ſhould have a Right, at Pleaſure, to give and grant the Property of the Coloniſts. That theſe Coloniſts are well entitled to all the eſſential Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, of Men and Freemen born in Britain, is manifeſt, not only from the Colony Charters in general, but Acts of the Britiſh Parliament. The Statute of the 13th of George II. Chapter 7th, naturaliſes even Foreigners after ſeven Years Reſidence. The Words of the Maſſachuſetts Charter are theſe: "And farther, our Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby for us, our Heirs and Succeſſours, grant, eſtabliſh, and ordain, that all and every of the Subjects of us, our Heirs and Succeſſours, which ſhall go to and inhabit within our ſaid Province or Territory, and every of their Children which ſhall happen to be born there, or on the Seas in going thither or returning from thence, ſhall have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within any of the Dominions of us, our Heirs and Succeſſours, to all Intents, Conſtructions, and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if they, and every of them, were born within this our Realm of England." Now what Liberty can there be where Property is taken away without Conſent? Can it be ſaid, with any Colour of Truth and Juſtice, that this Continent, of three Thouſand Miles in Length, and of a Breadth as yet unexplored, in which however it is ſuppoſed there are five Millions of People, has the leaſt Voice, Vote, or Influence, in the Deciſions of the Britiſh Parliament? Have they, all together, any more Right or Power to return a ſingle Member to that Houſe of Commons (who have, not inadvertently, but deliberately, aſſumed a Power to diſpoſe of their Lives, Liberties, and Properties) than to chooſe an Emperour of China? Had the Coloniſts a Right to return Members to the Britiſh Parliament, it would only be hurtful; as, from their local Situation and Circumſtances, it is impoſſible they ſhould be ever truly and properly repreſented there. The Inhabitants of this Country, in all Probability, in a few Years, will be more numerous than thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland together; yet it is abſurdly expected, by the Promoters of the preſent Meaſures, that theſe, with their Poſterity, to all Generations, ſhould be eaſy while their Property ſhall be diſpoſed of by a Houſe of Commons at three Thouſand Miles Diſtance from them, and who cannot be ſuppoſed to have the leaſt Care or Concern for their real Intereſt; who have not only no natural Care for their Intereſt, but muſt be *in Effect* bribed againſt it, as every Burthen they lay on the Coloniſts is ſo much ſaved or gained to themſelves. Hitherto, many of the Coloniſts have been free from Quitrents; but if the Breath of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons can originate an Act for taking away all our Money, our Lands will go next, or be ſubject to Rack Rents from haughty and relentleſs Landlords, who will ride at Eaſe while we are trodden in the Dirt. The Coloniſts have been branded with the odious Names of Traitors and Rebels, only for complaining of their Grievances. How long ſuch Treatment will, or ought to be born, is ſubmitted.

It muſt afford great Pleaſure to the Inhabitants of this Town to find that their late Proceedings give univerſal Satisfaction, and that there is a proper Spirit in the Country to recover our raviſhed Rights and Privileges. While our Enemies are confounded by it, the Hands of our Patriots muſt be ſtrengthened in their Efforts to preſerve, not a ſingle Province only, but a whole Continent, from impending Ruin.

It is propoſed that all the Proceedings of the Towns in the Maſſachuſetts Province, for the Preſervation of the Rights of America, be collected and publiſhed in a Volume, that Poſterity may know what their Anceſtors have done in the Cauſe of Freedom. It is expected that the Inhabitants of every Town, however ſmall, will at this Time publiſh their Sentiments to the World; that their Names, with thoſe we have already publiſhed, may be recorded in this Catalogue of FAME, and handed down to future Ages.

It is ſaid that forty five Towns and Diſtricts (out of one Hundred and fifty Towns and Diſtricts that are in this Province) have had Meetings, and ſent their Reſolves, Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives, and other Proceedings, in Conſequence of circular Letters from this Town to the Committee of Correſpondence appointed by the Town, and received. It is alſo ſaid, that as many more are expected before the End of this Week.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 8.

CAPTAIN Henſhaw, in five Weeks from St. Vincent's, but laſt from St. Martin's, informs us that General Leybourne was gone to Grenada, and the Command of the Troops devolved on Colonel Dalrymple, who had entirely ſurrounded the Indians, and it was imagined the greateſt Part of them would be made Priſoners, as they never had teſtified the leaſt Willingneſs of engaging the Soldiers in any other Manner than in ſcouting Parties; that Captain Read's Boat, in going aſhore with Captain Stanton and twenty five Men, overſet, by which Accident eighteen Soldiers were drowned; that the Indians from behind a little Eminence fired upon and wounded a Serjeant, and killed three Men that were ſaved from the Waves, but that Captain Stanton and the Serjeant behaved with ſo much Reſolution, notwithſtanding the latter was wounded in three Places, that the Indians ſoon gave Way, and took to the Woods, when Captain Stanton immediately hoiſted Engliſh Colours, and kept Poſſeſſion of the Ground the Enemy abandoned.

Our River is ſtill ſo full of Ice that all Navigation is at a Stand.

Thoughts on the Reſpect paid to DRESS.

WHEN one conſiders impartially the Merit of a rich Suit of Clothes, in moſt Places, the Reſpect and the Smiles of Favour it procures, not to ſpeak of the Envy and the Sighs it occaſions (which is very often the principal Charm to the Wearer) one is forced to confeſs that there is Need of an uncommon Underſtanding to reſiſt the Temptation of pleaſing Friends and mortifying Rivals, and that it is natural to young People to fall into a Folly which betrays them to that Want of Money which is the Source of a Thouſand Baſeneſſes. What Numbers of Men have begun the World with generous Inclinations who have afterwards been the Inſtruments of bringing Miſery on a whole People, being led by a vain Expenſe into Debts that they could clear no other Way but by the Forfeit of their Honour; and which they never would have contracted if the Reſpect which the Multitude pays to Habits was fixed, by Law, only to particular Colours, or out of plain Cloth.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 25.

ON Tueſday laſt Captain John Lightfoot arrived in Town from Pittſylvania, having executed the Commiſſion he lately went upon to that County, by Inſtructions from the Governour, in apprehending and bringing down, under a ſtrong Guard, Benjamin Cooke, Joſeph Cooke, James Cooke, Benjamin Woodward, and Peter Medley, informed againſt by one John Short, formerly an under Sheriff there, who had been concerned with them in counterfeiting and paſſing the Treaſury Notes of this Colony, as alſo in making and circulating ſeveral falſe Coins, particularly Dollars, Piſtolets, and Half Piſtoles. They were taken about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Work in their Shop; with all their Tools for Engraving, Frames for making Paper, a Rolling Preſs, Dies for Dollars and Half Piſtoles, beſides a large Quantity of counterfeit Five Pound Bills, and a Plate for the Forty Shilling Bills. Upon their Arrival they were immediately carried to the Palace, and examined by the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſquire, in Preſence of his Excellency the Governour, the Attorney General, and other Gentlemen, who thought proper to order them all to be committed to the publick Jail, except James Cooke, nothing criminal appearing againſt him; and next Tueſday they will be carried down to York, for a farther Examination.

We hear of ſeveral others being committed to different County Jails, upon Suſpicion of being concerned in the ſame Crime; and Gideon Rucker and Shem Cooke, of Pittſylvania, and John Hightower and William Hightower, of Lunenburg, are fled, for the apprehending of whom the Governour has been pleaſed to iſſue his Proclamation, offering a Reward of fifty Pounds for each.

It is hoped that a Neſt of the ſame pernicious Crew to Society, in the Province of North Carolina, are by this Time apprehended, an Expreſs having been ſent to the Governour there, acquainting him of ſundry Perſons informed againſt; and thus a Stop be put to the Schemes and Machinations of a Gang of Villains, who would aggrandiſe themſelves upon the Ruins of the Publick.

The ſame Day were committed to the publick Jail, from the County of Stafford, William Strange and Peter Sidebottom, for Horſeſtealing.

By Captain Dunſley, arrived at York, in forty Days from Falmouth, there is Advice of the ſafe Arrival of the Virginia, Captain Robertſon. No Letters, or Papers, have as yet come from the ſaid Veſſel.

Advertiſements.

CUSTOMHOUSE, Boston, *December* 15, 1772.

WHEREAS there has been great Neglect on the Part of the Owners of ſundry Veſſels in the Plantations, in not complying with the Act of the 7th and 8th of *William* III. Chapter 22d, and more particularly the 21ſt Section, wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards changed without "regiſtering ſuch Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any "Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former "Certificate to be cancelled; and in Caſe there be any Alteration of Pro"perty in the ſame Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship "after regiſtering thereof, ſuch Sale ſhall always be acknowledged by En"dorſement on the Certificate of the Regiſter, before two Witneſſes, in "Order to prove that the entire Property in ſuch Ship remains to ſome "of the Subjects of *Great Britain*," if any Diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame." And whereas all Veſſels trading at, or belonging to, any Port in *America*, the Owners or Maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the Directions given in the ſaid Act, will be liable to the ſame Proſecutions and Penalties as if ſuch Veſſels were owned entirely by Foreigners, the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms therefore give this Notice, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.

SAMUEL MATHER, Principal Secretary.

NORFOLK, *February* 15, 1773.

I HEREBY give Notice to all Perſons indebted to the Truſtees of Mr. *John Atkinſon*, that as every Indulgence they required, in Point of Time, has been completed ſo long ago as *Chriſtmas* laſt, I propoſe to attend at the ſaid Mr. *Atkinſon*'s Store, on *Tueſday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Thurſday*, the 2d, 3d, and 4th of next Month, in Order to receive all Balances due by open Account or Bond; and that all who fail diſcharging them at that Time need expect no farther Indulgence, but muſt blame themſelves for the Conſequence.

(1) BENJAMIN CROOKER, Attorney for the Truſtees.

N. B. At the ſame Time and Place will be expoſed to Sale ſome NEGRO MEN and WOMEN, for Caſh, or Tobacco for Caſh Price.

WHEREAS I intend for *Great Britain* in a ſhort Time, I requeſt all thoſe indebted to me to make Payment to Mr. *David Catlin* of *Richmond*, whom I have appointed to tranſact my Buſineſs in my Abſence; and thoſe who have Demands againſt me will likewiſe apply to him for Satisfaction.

ARCHIBALD M'KENDRICK.

ANY Lady in Want of a WET NURSE, or a Perſon who underſtands taking Care of a Family, even in the greateſt Taſte, has been Miſtreſs of a large Family of her own in Credit, and has a Child juſt fit to wean, would be glad if they will direct a Line to *A. L.* to the Care of Mr. *James Halden*, Copperſmith in *Norfolk*, and mention their Terms. (2)

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

OCULIST and AURIST,

AT PHIDLDELPHIA,

THUS publickly gives Notice that he purpoſes to be at *Williamſburg* about the Middle of *April* next, where thoſe Perſons whoſe Circumſtances or Situation have precluded them from the Benefit of applying for Aſſiſtance at *Philadelphia* may conſult him in all Diſorders of the Eye and its Appendages, and in every Species of Deafneſs, Hardneſs of Hearing, Ulcerations, Noiſe in the Ears, &c. Thoſe Perſons likewiſe who have been born deaf and dumb, or thoſe who labour under any Impediment in their Speech, by applying perſonally, will probably be aſſiſted. (tf)

HANOVER Town, *February* 18, 1773.

WHEREAS, by the Death of Mr. *John Smith*, the Partnerſhip between him and myſelf, of Courſe, is diſſolved, this is therefore to inform thoſe indebted that it is expected they will immediately make Payment of their reſpective Balances, or cloſe their Accounts on the Books by giving Bonds. I ſhall attend, as uſual, at this Place and the adjoining County Courts, in Order to make a final Cloſe of this Concern; and it is expected due Regard will be paid to this Advertiſement, as no Indulgence can poſſibly be given.

(4) ZACHARIAH CLARKE.

N. B. There is a genteel Aſſortment of GOODS on Hand, ſuitable for the Spring, which I will diſpoſe of at a low Advance.

THIS is to give publick Notice that the Buſineſs of the Cuſtomhouſe of *South Potowmack* was diſcontinued at *Lee Hall* (where the Office has been kept for many Years) on *Friday* the 29th of *January* laſt, and the Cuſtomhouſe Books and Papers are removed to *Hominy Hall*, the Seat of the late Colonel *James Steptoe*, which is the ſecond Houſe above *Sandy Point*, and the Office is there opened for the Deſpatch of publick Buſineſs.

JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector.
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

NANSEMOND, *February* 13, 1773.

AS I intend for *England* by the firſt Opportunity, all thoſe who have Demands againſt me are deſired to apply to me at Mr. *John Hamilton*'s of this Place, and they ſhall receive Payment.

JOHN VAN VOORST.

PETERSBURG, *February* 13, 1773.

A QUANTITY of damaged Oſnabrugs, imported in the *Unity*, Captain *Goſſey*, from *London*, will be ſold on *Thurſday* the 4th of *March*, at publick Vendue, for the Benefit of the Inſurers. (2) RICHARD HANSON.

*** The Subſcriber has for Sale a few Bales of GERMAN OSNABRUGS and ROLLS.

IMPORTED, laſt *October*, from *Liverpool*, in the *Sparling*, Captain *Prieſman*, two HOGSHEADS and a TIERCE of STONE and EARTHEN WARE marked WA in a Piece, numbered 5, 6, and 7. Any Perſon having theſe Packages in Poſſeſſion will much oblige the Subſcriber by giving him Notice thereof, who will pay all Charges for conveying them to him, in *Hanover* Town.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION whereon the Subſcriber lives, in *King* and *Queen* County, about a Mile and a Half from *Todd*'s Warehouſe, containing ſix Hundred and fifty ſeven Acres, in good Order for Cropping, having a large Peach and Apple Orchard thereon beginning to bear, a Quantity of low Grounds which may be made good Meadow with little Expenſe; the Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, and other Outhouſes, have been built between four and five Years. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

(tf) R. DANIGERFIELD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *King William* County, near Todd's Bridge, on the 8th of *January* laſt, a Convict Servant named MARY DAVIS, but I underſtand has changed it to PHILIPS. She is a luſty Woman, of a ſwarthy Complexion, pitted with the Smallpox, and had on a dark Gamlet Gown, a black Hat, a red Silk Handkerchief round her Neck, and Leather heeled Shoes. She always talks as if ſhe had a Child, has been ſeveral Years about in *Glouceſter* and *Middleſex*, paſſing as a Beggar, ſaying ſhe is left her Huſband, and has two Children to maintain. Whoever ſecures her ſo that I may get her again ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and be paid reaſonable Expenſes if brought home. (1) JOHN CATLETT.

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield*, a ſmall gray HORSE about four Feet three or four Inches high, ſix or ſeven Years old, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, but no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds.

(1) WILLIAM BELL.

RICHMOND Town, *February* 8, 1773.

THERE is now in the publick Warehouſe at *Richmond* Town the following GOODS, which have been there ſince the great Freſh: Two CASKS of NAILS marked I W, both Number 1, one Ditto without Mark or Number, two CASKS of GUNPOWDER marked D D W on one Head, and P A on the other, about nine Dozen of HAIR MEAL SIFTERS of different Marks, namely, [illegible], MA in a Piece, within a Diamond, and P B within a Diamond. The Owner may have them of me on paying the Expenſe of this Advertiſement, and the cuſtomary Storage.

(1) DANIEL HARWOOD.

BARTHOLOMEW LE PETIT,

NORFOLK,

TAKES this Opportunity (not being well acquainted in this Town) to inform both LADIES and GENTLEMEN who are willing to be inſtructed in the FRENCH TONGUE that he teaches it in its greateſt Purity and Elegance of Pronunciation, having made that Language his favourite Study for ſeveral Years, and taught it ſince at home, and doubts not but he ſhall give Satisfaction to any who will do him the Honour to become his Scholars. He likewiſe teaches WRITING and ARITHMETICK in its different Branches. For farther Information, pleaſe to apply to, or leave a Line with, Mr. *James Walker*, and it ſhall be punctually anſwered.

N. B. He propoſes, ſhould he meet with Encouragement, to have an Evening School for ſuch Gentlemen whoſe Buſineſs may prevent them from receiving Inſtructions in the Day.

To be LET *on* CHARTER,

THE Brig JOHN, *Ralph Elliott* Maſter, Burthen about two Hundred and fifty Hogſheads of Tobacco. For Terms apply to me, in *Norfolk*.

(tf) JOHN GREENWOOD.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mattapony, *February* 10, 1773.

THE Copartnery of *Miller* and *Heſlop* being diſſolved, all Perſons indebted are requeſted to make immediate Payment. Thoſe that cannot, and expect any Indulgence, are deſired to give their Notes or Bonds, that no Diſputes may hereafter ariſe. Suits will be commenced againſt ſuch as fail, without Reſpect of Perſons. The Debts due to the Copartnery are now entirely the Property of the Subſcriber, who has empowered Mr. *David Blair* of *Fredericksburg* to collect them.—As I intend for *Great Britain* immediately after the *April* General Court, all Perſons indebted to me, on my own private Account, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt me, or *Miller* and *Heſlop*, are deſired to make them known immediately, that they may be ſettled.

JOHN MILLER.

To be SOLD *at private Sale*,

SUNDRY likely young breeding NEGRO WOMEN and CHILDREN. Alſo a Tract of LAND in the Fork of the *Elm* Swamp, near *Winton*, containing about two Hundred and forty Acres, formerly purchaſed of *John Carrol*. Another Tract containing upwards of two Hundred Acres, lying on *Cheowan* River, adjoining Doctor *James Wright*'s Lands northerly, and *Thomas Copeland*'s weſterly and ſoutherly. Alſo the Land called *Petty Shore*, remarkable for its good Fiſhery, with Spring Water, Orchard, and other Advantages of Meadow Ground and low Lands adjoining. Another Plantation called *Barton*'s, containing a Hundred and ninety five Acres of high Lands, having a good Orchard, and large Clearing, with Houſes and Fences much out of Repair. The *Poceſſon*, on the River fronting this laſt Tract, to the *Petty Shore* Land, was entered, ſurveyed, and returned into Earl *Granville*'s Office, but the Deed was not taken out. Likewiſe a Tract of three Hundred Acres of *Poceſſon* Land on the eaſt Side of *Cheowan* River, oppoſite the Lands of Doctor *Wright*, held by Patent. Quitrents of all theſe Lands were paid until Earl *Granville*'s Office was ſhut up. For Terms apply to the Subſcribers, in *Bertie* County, *North Carolina*. (2) JOHN CAMPBELL, & Co.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 18, 1773.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *James Nicholſon*, deceaſed, are deſired to apply for Payment, and thoſe indebted thereto to be ſpeedy in ſettling with

ROBERT NICOLSON, Executor.

☞ WHO HAS FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF GARDEN SEEDS.

To be SOLD, *on the Premiſes*,

A HUNDRED and ſeventy nine Acres of LAND, of which a large Proportion is Meadow Ground, upwards of twenty Acres are now in Timothy Graſs, well ſet, to which many more may be added at a ſmall Expenſe; there is on the Land an exceeding well accuſtomed GRIST MILL, a complete SAW MILL, and many good Buildings. Its Situation makes it extremely valuable, as the Carriage to *Rappahannock* or *Potowmack* does not exceed ten Miles, where is a ready Market for the Produce of the Mills, and great Quantities of Wheat are produced in the Neighbourhood. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be aſſured the above Land will be ſold on *Monday* the 15th of *March*, when the Credit will be agreed on by (1) THOMAS HOOD.

STAFFORD, *February* 10, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in the Night of the 9th of *November* laſt, two Negro Fellows, namely: NAT, a tall ſtout made Negro, knock kneed, a little bald, wore a Truſs when he went off, which he may probably have on when taken, is a good Cooper, and underſtands Something of the Carpenter's Trade. CATO, a ſmall ſhort Fellow, very black, not *Virginia* born, but ſpeaks tolerable plain. They probably may ſay they belong to Mrs. *Hannah Price*, or may have changed their Names, and got ſome Villain to write them a Paſs, by which Means they may endeavour to paſs for Freemen, and attempt to get out of the Country. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them out of the Colony. Whoever conveys them to me in *Middleſex* ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, or FORTY SHILLINGS for each if ſecured in any Jail within *Virginia*, and giving me ſuch Notice that I may get them again.

(5) GEORGE BIRD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Goochland*, an infamous Slave named NED, who is large and ſtrong, about twenty ſix Years old, ſlightly pitted with the Smallpox, has loſt one or more of his fore Teeth, and has a Sore on his left Cheek. He was lately taken out of *Norfolk* Borough Jail, after being out upwards of two Years, during which Time he ſays he was in moſt of the *Weſt India* Iſlands, and many Parts of *Europe*. His Clothing was, when he went off, a blue Jacket, Fuſtian Breeches, an old white Shirt, a Felt Hat painted red on the Crown, and Shoes and Stockings. I think it neceſſary to forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from carrying him out of the Colony, or employing him, as I underſtand he is a good Sailor. Whoever takes him up ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides paying the lawful Charges for bringing him home.

(2) THOMAS UNDERWOOD.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January* laſt, a light Mulatto Fellow named OTHO, about five Feet nine Inches high, with a freckled Face, light gray Eyes, brown Hair tied behind, his Skin under his Clothes very white, had on a blue Cloth Coat and Waiſtcoat with a red Velvet Cape, and I expect will endeavour to paſs for a white Man. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril. Whoever delivers him to me, or ſecures him in any Jail, and gives me Notice thereof, ſo that I get him, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

(tf) BURWELL BASSETT.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay MARE about four Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, ſeveral Saddle Spots on her Back, two ſmall white Spots on each Side of her Breaſt, branded on the near Buttock M, appears to be old, and is very poor. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds.

(1) JOHN DYKES.

TREASURY OFFICE, *February* 8, 1773.

WITHIN theſe few Days I have ſeen a five Pound Bill, dated in 1771 (the only one that has fallen into my Hands) in which the Bars, or white Lines, incloſing the Letter T, *are exactly at the ſame Diſtance from each other as in the true Bill of the ſame Date, but the Lines which form the other two Columns on each Side of the* T *are much nearer each other in the forged than in the good Bills. The* T *in this Bill does not ſtand ſquare, but inclines pretty much to the left Hand. I have alſo ſeen ſeveral Bills of 1771 which ſeem to be impreſſed on the ſame Sort of Paper as was uſed for the forged Bills dated in 1769. The Bars, or white Lines, running from the Tops to the Bottoms of theſe Bills, are nearly at the ſame Diſtance from each other as in the Counterfeits of 1769: all much wider than the true Bills. As theſe appear freſh from the Preſs, it is hoped many of them have not yet been thrown into Circulation; but I think it neceſſary to give the Publick the earlieſt Caution.*

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

On a Motion made,

ORDERED, that the Clerks of the ſeveral County Courts in this Colony do tranſmit to the Clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt Part of every Meeting of the General Aſſembly, a Liſt of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of ſuch Tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame Time, a Liſt of the publick Charges of their reſpective Counties.

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

Extracted from the Journal, by

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 11, 1773.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that he is about to remove to the Houſe lately occupied by *Chriſtopher Ayſcough*, deceaſed, ſituated on the back Street, and fronting the ſouth Side of the Capitol, where he purpoſes to keep private Lodging Rooms for Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favour him with their Company. He thinks himſelf able to accommodate them with a great Deal of Conveniency, and promiſes that no Pains ſhall be ſpared on his Part to make their Entertainment agreeable.

JACOB BRUCE.

N. B He alſo would be willing to take any young Gentlemen as Boarders who may have Intentions of reſiding in *Williamſburg*.

POETS CORNER.

The PIOUS RESOLVE.

LET others, anxious for a lasting Name,
Bow down fubmiffive at the Gate of Fame;
Immortal Wreaths beſeech her to entwine,
And make their future Memories divine;
What boots the Bubble Praiſe that Fame can give,
That Praiſe unheard when they no longer live!
As to myſelf, when I reſign my Breath,
And lie extended in the Houſe of Death,
I value not what Friend (if Friend I have)
With fading Flowers may idly dreſs my Grave;
Or who a While may quote my trifling Lays,
And kindly give ſome little Share of Praiſe:
So little fond of what the World calls Fame,
As dies my Body ſo I wiſh my Name.
Meanwhile each briſk Emotion as I feel
I'll pay with Mirth, and trip up Sorrow's Heel.
Sure ſome blithe Spirit ſmil'd upon my Birth;
For ſince I rambled on this Speck of Earth
I've lov'd to laugh though Care ſtood frowning by,
And pale Misfortune roll'd her meagre Eye.
While eaſy Conſcience builds her eaſy Neſt
Within my Boſom, and ſits there at Reſt,
Why not indulge the Sallies of the Soul,
Why ſtop the Tides of Pleaſure as they roll?
Shall peeviſh Veterans, of rigid Mould,
Who think all Wiſdom center'd in the old,
Shall ſuch (though aged Merit I revere)
Blockade my Fancy in its bold Career?
No; light of Heart, as long as Health remains,
And guides her Puppet Spirits through my Veins,
Through Life's thick Buſtle I will edge my Way,
And join the laughing Chorus of the Day;
Though ſhort liv'd Wit ſhould ridicule my Name,
And ſtrive to brand me with the Mark of Shame,
Though thoſe who form no Judgment of their own,
Whom Nature never meant to think alone,
Who deal out Praiſe at Random, or condemn
(Or right, or wrong, 'tis all the ſame to them)
Though ſuch inſult me, calmly ſhall I ſit,
And grin at Folly as I laugh at Wit.
With juſt ſo much Religion at my Heart
As will, I truſt, ſecure my deathleſs Part;
With pure Contentment ever in my Sight,
That makes the Weight of Poverty ſeem light;
With two ſuch *Friends*, ye grave Ones, tell me why,
Tell me, in ſober Sadneſs, ſhall I cry?

NORTH CAROLINA, *January* 1, 1773.

THE Subſcriber will be in the Neighbourhood of *Salisbury* during the Months of *March*, *April*, and *May* next, in Order to treat with ſuch Gentlemen as may be inclined to purchaſe any of his Lands in this Province. What are now in his Hands are the Choice of ſeveral large Surveys, run as far back as the Year 1739, and are laid off in ſeveral Hundred Tracts, from two Hundred to a Thouſand Acres. The Soil is remarkably ſuited to the Culture of Wheat and Tobacco, and is generally allowed to be equal in Goodneſs to any upon the Continent. The Time of Payment will be allowed as may be agreed on and the Lands may be viewed, and farther Particulars known, by applying to *Benjamin M'Culloch*, Eſquire, of *Halifax* County, *William Johnſton* and *Michael Holt*, Eſquires, of *Orange* County, *John Kimborough*, Eſquire, of *Guilford* County, *Thomas Frobock*, Eſquire, of *Rowan* County, *Thomas Polk*, Eſquire, of *Mecklenburg* County, and *Felix Kenan*, Eſquire, of *Duplin* County.

HENRY E. M'CULLOCH.

RUN away from Mr. JAMES HUNTER's, at *Fredericſburg*, on his Way to *Frederick*, a Negro Man called JACK DISMAL, a ſlim made black Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, with thick Lips, very cunning and artful, and it is ſuppoſed he will get down *Rappahannock* in ſome Veſſel in Order to get to *James River*. Whoever ſecures him ſo that I may get him again ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS if delivered to Mr. *William Herndon*, my Overſeer in *Frederick*.

(tf) ROBERT BURWELL.

RICHMOND, *February* 9, 1773.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, in his Advertiſement of the 1ſt Inſtant, informs the Publick that the late Firm of *William Cuninghame* and Company, of *Glaſgow*, will not look on any Tranſactions of mine on their Account ſince the 1ſt of *November* laſt as binding on them. In Juſtice to myſelf, I think it neceſſary to acquaint the Publick that on giving up the Charge of the Store kept by me at this Place, on the Cuninghame and Company's Account, to him, it was agreed between Mr. *James Robiſon* of *Falmouth* and me, in *Henderſon's* Preſence, that my Intention ſhould not be made publick until it was convenient for him to leave *Cabin Point*, and from the 1ſt of *November* laſt I have carried on Buſineſs according to his Directions, and make no Contracts with any Perſon on Account of the ſaid *Cuninghame* and Company but what he is in the Knowledge of. I muſt account for the Conduct of Mr. *Henderſon* in no other Way than as a Pretence for not paying off ſome of my Engagements here to the firſt of *November*, at the laſt Meeting of the Merchants. If in Conſequence of any Inſtructions he may have received from his Employers he has inſerted this Advertiſement, I preſume he has taken this Unbecoming Method to ingratiate himſelf with thoſe worthy Gentlemen, and perſonal Accounts, be excuſable; if not, he has betrayed a Degree of Malice equal to his Ignorance.

ANDREW CHALMER.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the Publick in general, that he has got a Friend of his from home who ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the Tallow Chandler and Soap Boiling Buſineſs, and that he makes and ſells all Sorts of CANDLES and SOAP, namely, Mould Candles at ten Pence Halfpeny, dipped Ditto at nine Pence Halfpeny, and Soap from four Pence to nine Pence a Pound. He will give nine Pence for Tobacco Aſhes, and ſeven Pence for hard Wood Ditto, by the Buſhel, with Freight, and a reaſonable Price for the Caſks they are brought in. All thoſe who favour him with their Commands may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble Servant, PHILIP CARBERY.

N. B. As his Buſineſs requires a conſiderable Capital, it is hoped thoſe Gentlemen who ſend him their Orders will be punctual in diſcharging their Accounts at the Meetings of the Merchants.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 5th *of* March, *at* York Town,

PART of the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of *James Mitchell*, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome dry Feather Beds, Bedſteads and Furniture, Looking Glaſſes, Chairs, Tables, *&c.* together with uſeful Kitchen Furniture; likewiſe a good double Chair, with Harneſs complete. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above twenty Shillings, upon giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Executrix.

JANET MITCHELL.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe their Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, that Suits may be brought without Reſpect of Perſons; and all Perſons that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted.

DINWIDDIE, *January* 28, 1773.

A SMALL Tract of Land, containing, by Eſtimation, three Hundred and twenty five Acres, lying a little below *Birch's* Bridge, on *Nottoway* River, very good for growing Tobacco and Wheat, made over by *James Walker* to Captain *Robert Walker* and myſelf, in Truſt, will be expoſed to publick Sale, on the Premiſes, on *Thurſday* the 25th of *March*. The Land may be ſeen, in the mean Time, by applying to Captain *Walker*.——A few valuable SLAVES will be ſold at the ſame Time and Place.

As Truſtee for *Iſham Eppes*, I purpoſe to ſell, at publick Sale, the LAND whereon he lives, on *Saturday* the 13th of *March*, the Sale of which, at his Requeſt, will be at his own Ordinary; and on the *Monday* following, at *Dinwiddie* Courthouſe, ſome of his valuable SLAVES, among whom is a Blackſmith. Nothing but ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the *April* General Court, will be taken for either *Walker's* or *Eppes's* Effects.

GRAY BRIGGS.

LUNENBURG, *February* 5, 1773.

THE Land I advertiſed ſome Time ago in this Paper, lying on *Turkey* Creek, in *Pittſylvania*, is yet for Sale. I have laid it off into ſmaller Surveys of different Quantities, making ſeveral very valuable Settlements, with a large Proportion of good Tobacco Land in each Survey; and I have, ſince the above mentioned Advertiſement, come to a Reſolution of ſelling the Manor Plantation, containing ſixteen Hundred Acres, the greateſt Part of which is good Tobacco Land, and very little of the Whole but what is good Corn Land, with a pretty large Quantity of good low Grounds. The Improvements are a Dwellinghouſe thirty ſix by twenty ſix, not quite finiſhed, a good Kitchen, Overſeer's Houſe, Tobacco Houſes, and other neceſſary Houſes, a Peach Orchard with five Hundred Trees juſt beginning to bear, a ſmall Apple Orchard of the beſt graſted Fruit, a fine Timothy Meadow, and about eighty Acres of cleared Land, all tolerable freſh, with a great Deal of Fencing. The Situation is generally allowed to be as beautiful a one as any in the County, and proved to be as healthy as any in the Country. As I live at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Land, I have empowered Captain *William Tunſtall*, Mr. *James Smith*, and Mr. *Robert Williams*, of the ſaid County, to diſpoſe of the Whole, or any Part thereof, and of whom any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, which will be very reaſonable.

GEORGE JEFFERSON.

To be SOLD, *at* Brunſwick *Courthouſe, on the* 22d *of* March, *being Court Day, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the* April *General Court*,

TWO very likely NEGROES, and a Tract of LAND in *Brunſwick*, near the Courthouſe, ſaid to contain eight Hundred Acres, under a Deed of Truſt from *James Parham* to the Subſcribers, and is the Land whereon the ſaid *Parham* lives. *Gray Briggs*, Attorney at Law, will attend the Sale, and act in our Behalf.

NATHANIEL RAINES.
PATRICK RAMSAY.

BLANDFORD, *January* 28, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on *Tueſday* the 2d of this Inſtant *(February)* an *Engliſh* Servant Man named THOMAS TAYLOR, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, well made, with dark brown Hair, ſtoops much in his Walk, and when he laughs or talks he ſhows his Teeth very much, which are remarkably white; he was born in *Somerſetſhire*, ſpeaks that Country Dialect, and had on, when he went away, a Coat, Waiſtcoat, and Breeches of blue Frieze, Country knit Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and I believe carried away ſome other Cloathes, but what they were I do not well know. Whoever ſecures him ſo that I may get him again ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward if he is taken within ten Miles, and FORTY SHILLINGS if at a greater Diſtance.

JOHN WORMELEY.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a large bay HORSE about fifteen Hands high, ten or twelve Years old, with a hanging Mane and Bob Tail, ſhod before, has large Saddle Spots on both Sides of his Withers, appears as if he had been much drove in a Chair, and is branded on the off Shoulder 31, as near as can be diſcerned.

ELIZABETH ROYSTER.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a bay HORSE about twelve Years old, four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, with a Star in his Forehead, ſeveral Saddle Spots on his Back, and branded on the near Buttock W L in a Piece.

GEORGE JEFFERSON.

WHEREAS I intend ſhortly to remove from the Place where I now live to *Fincaſtle* County, on the *Weſtern Waters*, it is expected that all thoſe Gentlemen who have Buſineſs to do with me will attend at the *Raleigh* Tavern in *Williamſburg*, where I ſhall be from the 15th of *April* next to the 25th of the ſaid Month, in Order to have all thoſe Accounts which are now unſettled properly adjuſted. (Tf)

ISRAEL CHRISTIAN.

I INTEND to ſell the following Tracts of LAND in *Cumberland* County, namely: The Land whereon I now live, which contains about fifteen Hundred Acres, with a good Dwellinghouſe and all convenient Outhouſes in good Repair, a Peach Orchard containing about eight Thouſand fine young Trees of the beſt Fruit, an Apple Orchard containing about two Hundred and fifty fine young Trees, and almoſt every other Kind of Fruit Trees in a flouriſhing State; on the ſaid Plantation are ſown about ſixty Acres of Land in Timothy, and there is a well accuſtomed Grift Mill on a conſtant Stream. Alſo a Tract about three Miles below the former, which lies near the Courthouſe, and contains about nine Hundred Acres, whereon is an Apple Orchard, all convenient Houſes for Cropping, and about a Hundred Acres of as good Meadow Land as any in the Colony, which may be overflowed, in a few Hours, by a Stream which runs through it, and about ſix Acres of it is ſown with Timothy. A Tract of about ſix Hundred Acres, lying on both Sides of *Willis's*, of which there are about two Hundred Acres of low Grounds, a good Apple Orchard, and all convenient Houſes for Cropping. A Tract of about two Hundred Acres on *Muddy* Creek, with a Plantation thereon. The above Land, except the laſt mentioned, lies as well, and is as ſuitable for the Culture of Corn, Tobacco, and Wheat, as any in this Part of the Country. I have alſo for Sale, on *Dan* River, near *Dix's* Ferry, about fifteen Hundred Acres. For Terms apply to

(4) JOHN MAYO.

HUNTINGTOUR, *January* 23, 1773.

I WILL ſell twelve or fifteen Hundred Acres of rich LAND on each Side of *Fiſh Pond* Creek, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, whereon are all neceſſary Houſes for Cropping, with the Corn, Fodder, and Stock, on the ſaid Land, and ſix valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES.

If my Debtors had not unjuſtly kept me out of conſiderable Sums of Money for a long Time, I ſhould have had no Occaſion to have ſold Land or Negroes to have paid my Debts. Land that I ſold eleven Years ago I am not yet paid for, and for a Cargo of Goods which I intruſted a notorious Villain with ſeveral Years ago I have not received forty Pounds, and he refuſes to let me ſee the Books, to copy them, or to ſettle with me.

(6) ANTHONY WINSTON.

N. B. The Land ſhall be laid off in Parcels, if not ſold ſoon.

NORFOLK, *January* 5, 1773.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of *Bolden, Lawrence*, and Company, expired the 1ſt of this Inſtant, this is therefore to requeſt all Perſons who are indebted to them to pay off their Accounts immediately, or ſettle their Balances by Bonds; and thoſe to whom they are indebted may apply to us and receive Payment. The Buſineſs of the Houſe will be continued, and carried on to its uſual Extent, by

(8) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about ſixteen Hundred Acres, more or leſs, lying on the River *Shenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the moſt flouriſhing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raiſing of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Diſtillery conveniently ſituated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhouſes. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very ſmall Expenſe, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, ſome Houſehold Furniture, and all Kinds of Utenſils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Buſineſs, will be ſold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premiſes. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchaſe Money, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Preſton Brooke* in *Norfolk*.

(Tf)

THE Subſcriber will ſell, on reaſonable Terms, his LAND and HOUSES whereon he now lives, known by the Name of HOOD's, in *Prince George*, on *James* River. As to its Situation, it is hardly worth While to ſay any Thing about it, though it is looked upon to be the moſt pleaſant Place, and has the fineſt View, of any Seat on *James* River. I have juſt now finiſhed a Houſe upon it, in the beſt Manner, thirty three Feet by thirty, with two large Rooms and a large Paſſage below, and three Rooms above; there is alſo a Garden lately paled in with good Cypreſs Pales, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, a very good Storehouſe, ſundry Lumber Houſes, and a Set of very good Tobacco Warehouſes. I think, with very little Trouble, there might be an Inſpection erected there again, as it is the general Cry of the People for it; and as the Place is very well ſituated for carrying on both the Inland and *Weſt India* Trade, any Perſon, with a pretty good Capital, may carry them on to a very great Extent. Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William M'Whann*, Merchant in *Blandford*, or to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

(Tf) DAVID SCOTT.

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *St. Stephen's* Pariſh, *South Carolina*, about fifteen Months ſince, two Negro Fellows and a Wench, namely: WILL, GEORGE, and SYLVIA. *Will* is a Cooper and rough Carpenter, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet eight Inches high, of a yellowiſh Complexion, ſlim made, a little knock-kneed, his Teeth filed, and has his Country Marks in his Face. *George* is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, is very artful, and has been uſed to take Care of Horſes. *Sylvia* is a likely young Wench, about five Feet five Inches high, of a yellowiſh Complexion, her Teeth filed, and has attended in a Houſe. A Reward of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be paid on Delivery of the above Negroes to the Warden of the Workhouſe, or at his Plantation in the aforeſaid Pariſh, near *Murray's* Ferry, or in Proportion for one, if taken in the Province.

THOMAS WEST, an Overſeer, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, very ſlim, of a ſwarthy Complexion, who lived at the Subſcriber's Plantation about three Years, and juſt about the Time the ſaid three Negroes ran away left him, it is generally thought carried them into *North Carolina*, *Virginia*, or *Maryland*, and may offer them for Sale. All Perſons are hereby cautioned not to purchaſe the ſaid Negroes; and if purchaſed by any Perſon, they are hereby required to deliver them to the Proprietor, or they may depend on being proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law. A Reward of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency will be paid on Delivery of the Negroes, or in Proportion if taken out of the Province; and a farther Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be given to whoever will give Information of their being carried out of the Province, or being harboured by a white Perſon, on Conviction of the Offender.

(tf) JOHN GAILLARD.

HANOVER Town, *January* 1, 1773.

I HEREBY give Notice that againſt the 1ſt of *March* next the Buſineſs now under my Management will be put into the Hands of Mr. *John Davis*, who has full Power to ſettle and collect the Debts due to Meſſ. *Murdoch*, *Donalds*, and Company, contracted at the Stores kept at *Buſwell's* by Mr. *William Donald*, and at this Place by me. As many People have hitherto put off the Settlement of their Accounts, they cannot expect longer Indulgence, unleſs their Debts are aſcertained; for which Purpoſe I will give conſtant Attendance here till the 1ſt of *March*, except the Time of the Merchants meeting in *Williamſburg*, and ſome of the adjoining County Court Days, which can be no Inconvenience to thoſe who come to ſettle, as Mr. *Davis*, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Buſineſs, will then attend. The Debts due to Meſſ. *Andrew Cochran*, *Robert Donald*, and Company, will be collected by Mr. *Richard Morris*, as formerly.

(8) JOHN JOHNSON.

For SALE, *in the Town of* NEWCASTLE,

A LARGE two Story DWELLINGHOUSE, with three commodious Rooms on a Floor, each with a Fireplace. It is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern, and is pleaſantly ſituated near the River. The Terms may be known of the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

(Tf) W. JOHNSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at *Peterſburg*, about the Middle of *September* laſt, a very likely Negro Man named PHILL, about twenty Years of Age, of a yellow Complexion, and about five Feet nine Inches high, proportionably made. He is a Native of *Africa*, but ſpeaks broken *Engliſh*, having been ſome Years in the *Weſt Indies*, and has loſt two Joints off two of his Fingers on his right Hand. Had on, when he went away, an Osnaburg Shirt, an old *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat, with a new Negro Cotton Jacket over it, and a Pair of old Check Trouſers. As he has been uſed to the Sea, he will probably endeavour to get on Board ſome Ship and make his Eſcape out of the Colony; all Maſters of Veſſels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril.

I will give THREE POUNDS Reward to any Perſon who will deliver ſaid Slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portſmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to ſecure him in any Jail, and give Notice thereof.

(tf) THOMAS GORDON.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD

FOR apprehending JOHN HUTCHINSON, who ran away laſt Night from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*. He is a Blackſmith by Trade, a likely ſtout Man, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, wore his own ſhort dark Hair, and is a *Yorkſhireman*, which may be eaſily known by his Dialect, is much given to Drink, and in which he is apt to be very noiſy. He took with him a brown Duroy Coat lined with white Durant or Tammy; alſo a brown Water Dog with a white Face, which I expect is ſtill with him, as he was a great Favourite. A ſhort Time before he ran off he broke open the Houſe of Mr. *Anthony M'Rohas*, and ſtole about forty Pounds. The above Reward will be paid to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Runaway and Caſh, or TEN POUNDS for him alone, and FIVE POUNDS to have him ſecured in any Jail within this Colony.

NOVEMBER 4, 1772. (Tf) THOMAS POLLARD.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND lying on both Sides of *Hunting* Creek, in *Halifax* County, containing five Hundred Acres, the Soil of which is exceeding good for Tobacco and Corn. There is a ſmall Plantation cleared on the Land, which has been tended but a few Years, and two Tobacco Houſes, an Overſeer's Houſe, and Negro Quarter almoſt new. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to Colonel *Paul Carrington*, in *Charlotte*, who will ſhow the Land, and is fully empowered to diſpoſe of it. (tf)

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.